

Adversity's Hard School.
Revenge and Efficiency.
The Danger of Western
Europe.
250,000,000 to 70,000,000.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

The greatest of all schools is still ADVERSITY, and necessity is the mother of invention.

France, the United States, and Germany have experimented with gliding machines—flying planes built without a motor, depending for their navigation upon the intelligence of the manager.

An American stayed up in the air almost one minute without an engine. A Frenchman stayed up one full minute.

Two German students stayed up for MORE THAN TWO HOURS each.

Adversity did it. France won the war. Germany was forbidden to build flying machines with engines, because it was feared she might come back through the air.

Thereupon, in adversity's harsh school, Germany studied the problem of flying machines without engines, the only kind she was allowed to build. And thus far she has done just one hundred and twenty times as well as her victorious competitors.

The flying machine without an engine is not considered important. But perhaps it is important, for experiments with it are teaching the Germans perfection in the building of airplane wings. With a small, very light engine attached, and only the weight of one man and a few small bombs to carry, it may be possible to send an army of ten or a hundred thousand flying dynamiters through the air. This would be a very uncomfortable regiment appearing above a city at break of day, especially if it appeared to make a first declaration of war. The English are beginning to worry about that already.

What was a mere "gliding toy" might suddenly carry an army of 500,000 trained men from Berlin to London through the air. That would make the Plague of Locusts seem tame.

One thing Europe's intelligent men thoroughly understand. You can conquer a people, like the Germans. You can ruin and impoverish, temporarily, other nations, like Russia, Austria.

But modern war methods do not permit complete extermination of populations, or leading whole populations into slavery. Therefore the nation conquered, ruined, impoverished remains. It breeds children, and it breeds REVENGE.

And that the revenge will come, a few years from now, is just as certain as the rising of the sun, unless something is done to eradicate the revengeful spirit.

England, France, and Italy should know, and their intelligent statesmen DO know, that it is only a question of years, possibly very few, when Russia and Germany, having made their plans secretly, will march against Western Europe.

Italy may not be included in the struggle. For she is thoroughly disgusted with the treatment she got from her allies, and she has a right to be disgusted.

Without her neutrality in the beginning, making secure the southeast frontier of France, Germany would have won, and without her active help later, holding back Austria, Germany would have won.

Italy may be left out of the next war, but, as Henry Ford in his latest interview says, that war is surely coming—unless common sense, realization of facts, and some attempt at a just compromise on economic brutality can be reached.

Revenge in itself is a terrific force. The French showed it in the magnificent struggle that they made and in their victory. Every Frenchman was a desperate fighting man, his life was nothing, France was everything.

When that new war comes, treaties will have been made secretly. Poison gases and new explosives will have been created.

If the Government of the United States is unable, as it is, to supervise and control its illicit whiskey makers and sellers, how can foreign governments supervise and control seventy million people in Germany, one hundred and eighty millions in Russia?

When the time comes, two hundred and fifty millions of Germany and Russia will be arrayed against seventy millions of France and England.

Only intelligent statesmanship, plus a common-sense, determined effort of the Allies to lift Russia and Central Europe from the despair of bankruptcy, can prevent war more destructive than the last, menacing the white civilization of Europe, inviting yellow invasion from Asia.

This country cannot control the acts of European nations. If they choose to bleed each other.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and moderately warm today and tomorrow; gentle, variable winds.

The Washington Times

THE NATIONAL DAILY

NUMBER 12,364.

Published week-day evenings and Sunday morning. Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1922.

MAIN 5500
CALLS THE TIMES

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

JUSTICE CLARKE QUILTS SUPREME COURT

Strike Parleys Lawful, Says D. C. Marshal

FARMER SLAIN; BOY SOUGHT

POLICE SAY FOUL PLAY INDICATED

Harvey Cornell, of Navy, Va., Met Death From Razor Wounds in Abdomen.

Arrest of a prominent young resident of Herndon, Va., who is wanted in connection with the mysterious death of Harvey Cornell, fifty-five-year-old farmer, of Navy, a town about five miles from Herndon, is expected this afternoon. Deputy Sheriff Virgil Williams, of Fairfax county, went to Clarendon shortly before noon to make the arrest, it was said.

Body Terribly Slashed.
The body of Cornell, dismembered and horribly slashed with a razor, was found late Saturday night in a dense clump of woods about 300 feet from the farmhouse. According to the police, evidence of a scuffle were apparent.

Although the crime happened Saturday, the Fairfax county authorities today had not definitely established whether the man committed suicide or was slashed to death.

It was said he had had trouble with his daughters, one of whom, it was said, had a love affair with a youth who did not measure up to Cornell's idea of a prospective son-in-law. It is this young man, the police say, is being sought at Clarendon for questioning.

Two boys named Fisher and Campbell stumbled over the body of Cornell. They notified Deputy Sheriff Williams and Coroner W. I. Roney. A preliminary examination of the body was made by a hastily-called coroner's jury.

Plan Inquest Today.
Inquest will be held probably late today or tomorrow. The coroner found the man had been almost completely dismembered. The abdomen had been slit six times with the razor, which was found beside the body. A purse containing \$12.13 was found in the man's clothing.

Cornell had two daughters. According to Fairfax county authorities, there was a quarrel over the love affair of one of the daughters, both of whom left the house Saturday morning about the same time as the father.

The girls went to the home of a neighbor, where they and their father had been unable to sleep and had left the house, taking his razor with him.

The police have been unable to identify the razor as the property of Cornell.

The Washington police have not as yet been called in on the case, although it is possible Detective Sgt. Fred Sandberg, of the bureau of criminal identification, may be asked by the Fairfax county authorities to photograph bloody fingerprints said to have been found on the razor.

COURT FROWNS ON THOSE WHO BITE POLICEMEN

The Police Court distinctly frowns upon anybody biting a policeman's finger, and Frank Richardson, colored, was told so in unmistakable language this morning when Judge Mattingly sent him to jail for six months for assaulting Police Officer James Sawyer last Saturday in a shoe-shining establishment on Seventeenth street.

Richardson told the court that he was drunk then with corn liquor, and that his "mind had been a blank" ever since until he woke up in a cell in the police station. The police officer exhibited his finger wrapped up in cotton, said he had had to have it cauterized where the teeth of the accused left their imprint.

Woman Desperately Fights Burglar, But Loses

By Universal Service.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Attacked in their home in Brooklyn by three robbers yesterday, Mrs. Catherine McNaught and her aunt, Mrs. Irene Sweeney, engaged the men in a desperate battle until the bandits, frightened by the women's shrieks, beat a retreat. They escaped with \$1,000 in jewelry and \$500 cash.

Tackling the robber assigned to take care of her with his revolver, Mrs. McNaught tripped him, fled to the porch and smashed a pane of glass to arouse the neighborhood, screaming all the while. Mrs. Sweeney was severely beaten about the head with a blackjack.

The police arrested three young men found seated in an automobile near the scene of the robbery, but Mrs. McNaught failed to make positive identification of the suspects. The young men were, however, held for further examination in \$1,000 bail each when arraigned before Magistrate Geismar later in the day.

Accusation Is Denied.

Poulin, arrested yesterday, was out on bail today, vigorously denying the accusation against him, while a legal battle is in prospect which promises to be the most sensational in the city's history.

There are two children in each of the families involved. "I am innocent of the charge," was Poulin's declaration. As soon as the child was born, Tiernan approached me with a demand for money with which to pay the medical fees in connection with the birth of Mrs. Tiernan's child.

"Naturally I refused, for the reason that I am not the father. Later, Tiernan, through an attorney, offered to settle the case on payment of a lump sum, offering then to drop the proceedings without forcing me to make any admissions. I certainly will fight."

Because of the prominence of the parties concerned, the arrest has rocked this city in a sensation which was the chief subject of comment today. Poulin comes from one of the oldest and best families in the city.

"Harry Poulin was my trusted friend," Prof. Tiernan said. "He partook of my hospitality and enjoyed my confidence. After I have obtained a monetary settlement for this child, I shall do my utmost to have him expelled from the community."

"The case is not only established by Poulin's confession to his wife, but my wife's confession to me and by the testimony of Poulin's neighbors."

Poulin, in his answer to Prof. Tiernan, charged that his arrest was due to "the disordered state of the legal instructor's mind," declaring that Tiernan continued living with his wife after he knew of the alleged misdeed.

"Two or three weeks ago," Poulin asserted, "Tiernan, through trickery, obtained the signature of his wife, then almost hysterical through his guilt, to an affidavit charging me with being the father of her boy born last November."

He declared both he and his wife have known of Tiernan's attitude for some time and have been prepared for it.

SUPPLIES SOON TO GLUT RAILWAYS, IS PREDICTION

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—"As the fall approaches, it seems more and more likely that the railroads will be overstrained by the piles of food products, coal and manufactures that soon will be stacked in their freight stations," says a report.

Perhaps the overstrain will not lead to a tie-up, but if uncomfortable congestion is avoided it will be due either to unprecedented efficiency on the part of the railroads or to the failure of the rush of freight to come up to present expectations."

KNOXVILLE LABOR ASKS GENERAL STRIKE VOTE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Organized labor of Knoxville today, speaking through the Central Labor Union, today stood on record as demanding a nation-wide vote on the question of a general strike.

COURT TO PASS UPON BABY'S DAD

Notre Dame Professor's Accusations Against Former Friends Are Disputed.

By International News Service.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 4.—"Legal action for the violation of his home" was the way Prof. John T. Tiernan, 32 years old, law instructor of Notre Dame University, today characterized the proceedings he has brought against Harry Poulin, thirty, a clothing merchant, whom he charges with the parentage of a child born to Mrs. Tiernan in November, 1921.

Poulin, arrested yesterday, was out on bail today, vigorously denying the accusation against him, while a legal battle is in prospect which promises to be the most sensational in the city's history.

There are two children in each of the families involved. "I am innocent of the charge," was Poulin's declaration. As soon as the child was born, Tiernan approached me with a demand for money with which to pay the medical fees in connection with the birth of Mrs. Tiernan's child.

"Naturally I refused, for the reason that I am not the father. Later, Tiernan, through an attorney, offered to settle the case on payment of a lump sum, offering then to drop the proceedings without forcing me to make any admissions. I certainly will fight."

Because of the prominence of the parties concerned, the arrest has rocked this city in a sensation which was the chief subject of comment today. Poulin comes from one of the oldest and best families in the city.

"Harry Poulin was my trusted friend," Prof. Tiernan said. "He partook of my hospitality and enjoyed my confidence. After I have obtained a monetary settlement for this child, I shall do my utmost to have him expelled from the community."

"The case is not only established by Poulin's confession to his wife, but my wife's confession to me and by the testimony of Poulin's neighbors."

Poulin, in his answer to Prof. Tiernan, charged that his arrest was due to "the disordered state of the legal instructor's mind," declaring that Tiernan continued living with his wife after he knew of the alleged misdeed.

"Two or three weeks ago," Poulin asserted, "Tiernan, through trickery, obtained the signature of his wife, then almost hysterical through his guilt, to an affidavit charging me with being the father of her boy born last November."

He declared both he and his wife have known of Tiernan's attitude for some time and have been prepared for it.

GETS ONE YEAR AND FINE FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

James Barnett Clineinst, a young white man, charged with making a criminal assault on Harold Sweeney, an eight-year-old white boy, yesterday morning in a house on Fourth and a-half street, was sentenced to one year in jail and \$500 fine by Judge Mattingly, in the Police Court today.

In default of payment of the fine Clineinst will have to serve 360 additional days in jail. Three other little boys testified as to having seen the assault.

HINTON'S PLANE PARTY DUE AT KEY WEST TODAY

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 4.—Lieut. Walter Hinton and party who are attempting an airplane flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro, made a successful hops off from St. Petersburg early today.

Mother Jones, 93, Is Recovering From Pneumonia

By International News Service.

"Mother" Jones, ninety-three-year-old labor leader, today is recovering from an attack of pneumonia that for a time caused her life to be despaired of.

While "her boys" of the United Mine Workers fought the battle that has just ended, the old lady lay at death's door in complete ignorance of the details of the struggle.

Only when victory had been won at Cleveland did Terence V. Powderly, leader of the Knights of Labor almost two generations ago, whose guest she is, dare tell her anything. And then "Mother Jones" began to improve.

"We never thought she'd live," said Mrs. Powderly today. "She's a wonderful old lady."

Although "Mother Jones" is now able to be up, strike news is carefully "censored" before it reaches her.

G. A. R. VETERAN OF 81 HAS TWO SETS OF TWINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Col. R. H. Spencer, of Algonia, Iowa, may not be the youngest civil war veteran at the fifty-sixth Grand Army of the Republic national encampment at Des Moines from September 24 to 29, but he believes in the old saw about a man being as young as he feels.

And as the father of two pairs of twins—boys—one pair six and the other four years old, this veteran of almost eighty-two feels pretty spry.

He was married on January 1, 1915, to the daughter of a Virginia planter at Portsmouth, Va., the veteran says. "The first boys were born on February 12, 1916, and the second pair on April 10, 1918, the only two pairs of boys following each other we can find on record. I will be eighty-two years old September 22."

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AFTER BATTLING POLICE

Using his night stick freely, Policeman A. J. Hull, of the Ninth precinct, subdued John Histon, twenty-one years old, of 601 K street northeast, who is alleged to have resisted arrest on a charge of being intoxicated last night. His encounter with the policeman, had to be taken to the Casualty Hospital to have several wounds sewed up.

According to Policeman Hull, Histon attempted to take his revolver from him and put up a desperate struggle to escape arrest. After treatment at the hospital, Histon was locked up at the Ninth precinct on charges of being drunk and assault on the officer.

Justice Clarke's reason for resigning from the highest bench was set forth in his letter of resignation, sent to the President from Youngstown, Ohio, where the justice is spending the summer recess.

On September 18, Justice Clarke said, he would be sixty-five years old, the age of retirement, and his resignation was prompted by his "philosophy of life" that when a man reaches the age of sixty-five he should give way to a younger man.

Justice Clarke is the youngest member of the Supreme Court in point of service. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench from Ohio by Woodrow Wilson on July 14, 1916, and confirmed by the Senate ten days later, and took the oath of office on August 1.

HARDING MAKES STATEMENT

Announcement of the Clarke resignation and the forthcoming Sutherland appointment was made by President Harding himself to the newspapermen at the White House. He called them into his office and gave them a brief statement written in his own longhand, which stated:

"The President today received the resignation of Justice John H. Clarke, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court bench, effective September 18. Justice Clarke addressed the President from his home in Youngstown, Ohio. He explained that he reaches the age of sixty-five on September 18 and desires to retire in order to conform with his own philosophy of life and to serve his neighbors and some public causes in a way that he cannot serve while holding an important office."

The President announced that he would accept the resignation in accordance with the statement in his longhand.

CLARKE TO QUIT U. S. HIGH COURT

Submits Resignation Effective Sept. 18—Geo. Sutherland Named Successor.

By International News Service.

John Hessin Clarke, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, has resigned from the bench, effective September 18, it was officially announced at the White House today.

Coinciding with the announcement that Justice Clarke had submitted his resignation, President Harding announced that it has been accepted, and that former United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah will be appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

Clarke Chafed By Restraint.
It was reported today that Justice Clarke's retirement was not wholly due to the fact that he is reaching the age of sixty-five on September 18.

According to his friends, Justice Clarke has frequently chafed at the restraint of the supreme court, particularly as it affects the individual utterance of supreme court justices, and has long desired to return to the freedom of private life, where his activities would not be confined to the narrow limits of the bench.

Within recent months, Justice Clarke made a speech in Cleveland, advocating cancellation of war debts, which attracted wide attention and comment.

The appointment of former Senator Sutherland will give the court a political line-up of seven Republicans and two Democrats, as compared with five Republicans and four Democrats two years ago.

The Democrats on the court after Clarke's retirement will be Justices McReynolds and Brandeis.

The two vacancies during the present Administration have been filled by Democrats, and both have been filled by Republicans.

Near Age of Retirement.
Justice Clarke's reason for resigning from the highest bench was set forth in his letter of resignation, sent to the President from Youngstown, Ohio, where the justice is spending the summer recess.

On September 18, Justice Clarke said, he would be sixty-five years old, the age of retirement, and his resignation was prompted by his "philosophy of life" that when a man reaches the age of sixty-five he should give way to a younger man.

Justice Clarke is the youngest member of the Supreme Court in point of service. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench from Ohio by Woodrow Wilson on July 14, 1916, and confirmed by the Senate ten days later, and took the oath of office on August 1.

Announcement of the Clarke resignation and the forthcoming Sutherland appointment was made by President Harding himself to the newspapermen at the White House. He called them into his office and gave them a brief statement written in his own longhand, which stated:

"The President today received the resignation of Justice John H. Clarke, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court bench, effective September 18. Justice Clarke addressed the President from his home in Youngstown, Ohio. He explained that he reaches the age of sixty-five on September 18 and desires to retire in order to conform with his own philosophy of life and to serve his neighbors and some public causes in a way that he cannot serve while holding an important office."

The President announced that he would accept the resignation in accordance with the statement in his longhand.

Justice Clarke's reason for resigning from the highest bench was set forth in his letter of resignation, sent to the President from Youngstown, Ohio, where the justice is spending the summer recess.

On September 18, Justice Clarke said, he would be sixty-five years old, the age of retirement, and his resignation was prompted by his "philosophy of life" that when a man reaches the age of sixty-five he should give way to a younger man.

Justice Clarke is the youngest member of the Supreme Court in point of service. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench from Ohio by Woodrow Wilson on July 14, 1916, and confirmed by the Senate ten days later, and took the oath of office on August 1.

Announcement of the Clarke resignation and the forthcoming Sutherland appointment was made by President Harding himself to the newspapermen at the White House. He called them into his office and gave them a brief statement written in his own longhand, which stated:

"The President today received the resignation of Justice John H. Clarke, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court bench, effective September 18. Justice Clarke addressed the President from his home in Youngstown, Ohio. He explained that he reaches the age of sixty-five on September 18 and desires to retire in order to conform with his own philosophy of life and to serve his neighbors and some public causes in a way that he cannot serve while holding an important office."

The President announced that he would accept the resignation in accordance with the statement in his longhand.

The Right to Labor In Joy

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man With a Hoe." Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men.

To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.

Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;

It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night.

For a little salt to savor their bread for houses water-tight.

They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—

They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy—

Not all your laws can strangle that right, nor the gates of hell desire to devour it.

For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones.

And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones!

(Copyrighted, 1922, by Cosmopolitan News Service.)

MINERS PUT O.K. ON AGREEMENT TO END STRIKE

Anthracite Coal Workers Ratify Peace Pact After Day of Wrangling.

By International News Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The anthracite miners' scale committee ratified the Pepper-Reed agreement for peace in the anthracite regions at 3 a. m. today.

Ratification came only after a protracted wrangle in the rooms of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

The agreement will come up before the tri-district convention at Wilkesbarre Wednesday.

It became known today that the reason for the lengthy meeting of the scale committee was the efforts of a small minority to write into the agreement the eight-hour day and the check-off as well as a number of other details. They were only persuaded to give in after a long-drawn-out argument.

President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, will not speak at today's Labor Day celebration here, when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is scheduled to speak.

Mr. Lewis is too exhausted by the terrific strain he has undergone and will spend today resting in anticipation of a trip to Wilkesbarre tomorrow, where he will address a large gathering of miners. From Wilkesbarre Mr. Lewis will proceed westward, and will not return to Philadelphia in the immediate future.

THRONGS HONOR MEMORY OF JEWISH COMEDIAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The lower East Side turned out to do honor to the memory of Bernard Berstein, one of the best known Jewish comedians in the world, when his body was placed on view in a theater where he had often appeared. It was estimated that 20,000 persons passed through the theater before the coffin was borne to a nearby synagogue. The streets were solidly banked with mourners.

Berstein was said to have appeared in nearly every Jewish theater in the world. He was born in Warsaw sixty-one years ago.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER HITS POSTAL SELECTIONS

William Dudley Foulke, of the National Civil Service Reform League, charges that Postmaster General Work is violating President Harding's order in appointment of postmasters who seek places through recommendations of Congressmen, in a letter received by George B. Christian, Secretary to the President, today.

Declaring that Work's statement, "other things being equal, we send to the President the name of a Republican if there is one on the list," is a confession of the political considerations which determine the President's selection of postmasters, Foulke solicits reform.

UPHOLDS RIGHT OF WORKERS TOGETHER

Talk of Arresting Leaders Regarded as "Poppycock" by Federal Official.

Striking railroad shopmen in the District will be secure from the Chicago injunction at their meetings, if they are not known to formulate policies for the destruction of property.

This was the statement made today by United States Marshal Edgar C. Snyder, who will be charged with administration of the injunction in Washington.

As the meetings of shopmen are not open to the public, and the gathering of the council of the American Federation of Labor Saturday certainly will not be, it will be practically impossible to prove an overt act on the part of strike officials against the ruling of the Chicago superior court.

Awaits Injunction Copy.
Marshal Snyder has not received true copies of the injunction, but expects to have them, at the latest, by tomorrow.

"The public, I think, has the wrong conception as to the power of this injunction," declared Snyder. The right of orderly assembly is guaranteed under the United States Constitution, and I certainly shall not take a step which would deprive American citizens of their constitutional rights.

"Until an overt act has been committed, proving to my satisfaction that meetings are being held to formulate policies for the destruction of public property, I will withhold action. This talk of arresting the Central Labor Union or any other body of men who meet in good order and create no disturbance is all poppycock."

"As yet I have no official knowledge of the injunction. I will have no such knowledge until a copy of the injunction, duly attested by the superior judge in Illinois and by the district attorney, comes to my office. I expect to have a copy today or tomorrow, and when it comes, I will take immediate action, if required, to enforce its provisions."

Confronts Difficulties.
The injunction, it was pointed out, while forbidding participants in the strike from using the telephone, the mails, the printing press, and even their own tongues from communicating strike matters, one to another, is faulty in that it must be shown to have been violated and, under this requirement hinges the statement of Marshal Snyder.

Picketing to Continue.
Picketing will be continued for informational purposes, and in general the activities of the local shopmen will indicate complete ignorance of the court order.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, one of the striking organizations, declared it would be a year before the railroad equipment would be brought to suitable working condition.

Twenty thousand locomotives are in a serious state of disrepair, he stated, and should be condemned. He predicted collapse of many railroads within the next month because of deterioration of equipment.

News of Marshal Snyder's statement was greeted with cheers at a meeting of striking local shopmen in East Washington Hall, Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, today.

"The shopmen here are not frightened by the injunction," said Secretary Charles Bridwell, of the local organization. "We have no intention of destroying property and our meetings are quiet and gentlemanly."

"The strike continues to be effective here," said Mr. Bridwell. "I think only two men have gone back into the shops. They are the only ones unaccounted for."

Chairman Holmes said today that the man identified as Harry Dunn, shopman, burnt to death in the Modoc building fire in Pittsburgh,